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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

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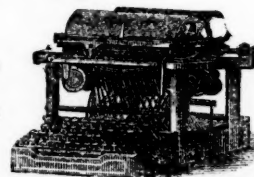
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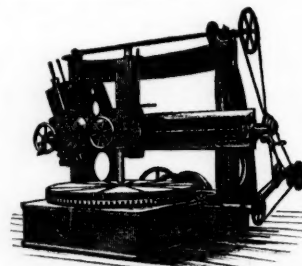
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. BAYARD scores a second diplomatic success in the negotiation of an extradition treaty with Japan. As the island empire is our next neighbor to the West, and is rather an attractive place of residence, the closing of Canada to our criminals might result only in turning the current across the Pacific. But this treaty is more ample in its provisions than even the new treaty with England, and provides—among other things—for the provisional arrest and detention of criminals whose papers have not arrived.

In her negotiations with the European signatories to the Treaty of 1868, Japan has not made as much headway as we hoped. The conference has adjourned for a time, but meets again soon. Its results as foreshadowed in the last despatches from Tokio, are meagre enough. The European powers will neither abandon the extra territorial jurisdiction of their consuls nor concede Japan's right to control her own customs duties. They only agree to remove some of the worst abuses attending the former infamy, and to permit a slight increase in the rates of duty. And in return for this they expect "large commercial concessions." So Japan must continue to support her government by direct taxation of the most impoverishing sort, and to see her industries prostrated by the unrestricted competition of England, France and Germany. Here would be a fine field for Mr. Bayard to play the part of a mediator, following the good example set by Mr. Evarts under Mr. Hayes's administration. It was, no doubt, the generous foresight of the present Secretary's Republican predecessor which smoothed the way to this treaty of extradition.

In the troubles with Mexico we cannot congratulate the Secretary of State upon his diplomatic skill. *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re* used to be regarded as the proper style in diplomacy. Mr. Bayard has mastered neither. He has been needlessly offensive in his demands upon the Mexican government, and he has shown his weakness as regards the substance of the thing by begging Congress to give him a public approval of his demands. Whatever may be true of the local courts and other authorities, the government of the Mexican republic has shown its readiness to do what is demanded by equity and by international law. But Mr. Bayard has passed by the national government, has not waited for its reply to a communication sent it through our minister, at the capital, and has authorized a mere consul to demand Cutting's immediate release of the local authorities. He has no right to make this demand. Even if we assume—what the Mexicans deny—that Cutting's offense consisted in publishing a libel in a Texan newspaper, and not in circulating copies of that paper in Mexico, still there are no diplomatic rules which would justify such a demand. It would be justifiable only if Cutting had been refused release on bail, or had been denied a trial within a reasonable time. But he was offered release on bail, and refused to accept it. And he has been tried with reasonable promptness and found guilty of circulating on Mexican soil "more than ten copies" of a libel on a Mexican citizen. It is true that the indictment also specifies as part of his offence the publication of the libel in the Texan newspaper, and this specification would justify very serious representations to the Mexican government, asking a mitigation of his sentence. But nothing in the facts, nothing in the man's general character or his conduct in this case, and nothing in international law justifies a demand for his simple release. We have no right to ask that he shall undergo no punishment for circulating in Mexico, with his own hand, a libel on one of its citizens, whether he had that libel printed on the left bank of the Rio Grande or the right. As for fighting with Mexico over this

question, it is not to be thought of. In our several treaties with that Republic we have pledged ourselves to have recourse to the arbitration of some third power, rather than enforce claims by violence. And it would be quite useless to refer such a case to any other power, except on the ground that Cutting has been sentenced for two offences where he should have been tried for only one.

MR. BAYARD has used the *Baltimore Sun* to issue a manifesto to the public, complaining that Congress did not go out of its way to pass the eulogistic resolutions he sent it as a support to his demands upon Mexico. He even charges that it is the friends of Mr. Blaine who have prevented this, as a means of keeping him down politically. No diplomat, Mr. Bayard, ever was put down by anything but his own inertness or bad temper.

MR. BAYARD takes up his well used parable once more as to the wickedness of the Senate in refusing to agree to a Commission to settle the Fisheries question with Canada. He shows exactly what he meant by this by holding up the Commission of 1854, and the reciprocity treaty it negotiated, to the admiration of this generation. But 1854 and 1886 are very different. In 1854 we were pottering along with a sort of Free Trade policy, and a treaty which threw each country open to the agricultural products and rude manufactures—wagons, horse-shoes and the like—of the other, could do no great harm to either. When we set ourselves to develop our manufacturing system, and created a great home market for farm produce, then the principle of reciprocity ceased to be equitable. If Canada had agreed to enlarge it to admit our manufactures generally free of duty, we might have gone on with it. If she is ready now for the absolute reciprocity of a Zollverein, so are we. But she would not, and when she tried to renew the arrangement through the late Hon. George Brown of Toronto, it was just on the basis of 1854. She would agree to a free interchange of agricultural produce and rude manufactures,—nothing more. Mr. Bayard is doing the Dominion a great injury by dangling before their eyes any such proposal as this. They know how much they would gain by it, and they are tempted by the hope of getting it to abstain from more equitable proposals. And this they never will get, until the people of the West utterly lose their senses.

MR. CLEVELAND has issued a commission to a colored man named Matthews as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, although the Senate rejected his nomination before its adjournment. This is in accordance with the letter of the Constitution and the statutes, but it is in clear defiance of their spirit. Both the Constitution and the laws make the Senate the legal advisers of the President in the matter of filling important offices. They invest that branch of Congress specifically with restraining functions in this matter. But by this method Mr. Cleveland is able entirely to set aside and nullify those functions of the Senate, simply through an oversight in the provisions of the law for its own enforcement. Nothing but dire necessity could justify a President in availing himself of such an oversight. In this case no necessity exists. There are scores of men, white and black, belonging to Mr. Cleveland's party, who could fill this office as well as Mr. Matthews will. His own race repudiates him; the people of the District of all colors and all parties resent the importation of a man from central New York to take this office. There is nothing in his character to give him a claim to it, and nothing in his record except his energy in securing votes of colored citizens for Mr. Cleveland two years ago. And the number of very bad nominations the Senate confirmed for Mr. Cleveland, is enough to show that they thought there was good reason for rejecting this one.

The case is the more flagrant as in another eminent instance Mr. Cleveland has not shown equal gratitude to his supporter. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher worked as hard and sacrificed as much for Mr. Cleveland as any man living. He went through mud and mire for him as unreservedly as the editor of *The Evening Post*. His church has never been the same thing since, and his position as a public lecturer has been injured permanently. Mr. Cleveland sent in his son's name for a collectorship at Puget Sound, and withdrew it because charges were brought against his moral character. These charges cannot have been more serious than have been brought against his father and against Mr. Cleveland; and they were contradicted with as much energy, and with a good deal less qualification. Yet Mr. Cleveland abandoned him, as his own friends did not in 1884, when the matter at stake was much more important.

WHEN Congress adjourned on the 5th it had taken action on 1100 of the 13,000 proposals of laws which were laid before it. Of this number 113—mostly pension bills—were vetoed by the President, leaving 987 which acquired the force of enactments. But by far the greatest part of these are of no general or public importance. They are private bills and of a kind which never ought to come before Congress, and which serve to obstruct the passage of really important measures.

The bill most spoken against of the 987 was the River and Harbor Improvement Appropriation bill. It was expected by many that Mr. Cleveland would put it on the list of the vetoed. But he took the best expert testimony he could get as to the character of the improvements for which public money was voted, and was told that at least 99 per cent. of them were right and proper, and the other one per cent. only doubtful, not certainly bad. So he signed it, and in this no doubt he did wisely. The rebuff which the promoters of this class of improvements sustained at the hands of Mr. Arthur probably has made them more careful to steer clear of really bad jobs, and especially so as Mr. Cleveland is quite as ready for a veto as Mr. Arthur was.

The Morrison resolution on the Surplus fared worse at the President's hands. As it was not sent him ten days before the adjournment of Congress, he was not bound either to sign it or to return it with his veto. So he did neither, but pocketed it, as President Jackson pocketed Mr. Clay's Surplus bill in 1835. It might have been thought that the friends of the measure would have delayed adjournment to prevent this "pocket veto," as they were more than two-thirds of either branch of Congress. But they could not do so, as member after member hurried off without waiting for the final adjournment, until no quorum was to be had. Besides this Mr. Morrison lost his interest in the measure to a good degree, after the Senate's amendment had conferred even a qualified discretion upon the Secretary of the Treasury. So far Mr. Manning is free to continue his policy of holding in the Treasury a surplus of \$180,000,000, or nearly \$40,000,000 more than did any of his Republican predecessors in that office. And the Congressmen of the South and West have leave to go home and explain to their constituents how the policy of this Administration harmonizes with such speeches as Mr. Hendricks made before the election of 1884.

THE failure to pass any appropriation bill for the fortification of our seacoast is an omission which may cost the country very dear. It is evident that Democratic diplomacy—now as of old—is not of a kind to keep us out of hot water with our neighbors. And not every power with which we may quarrel has—like Mexico and Canada—a frontier we can send troops across. In case of a serious disagreement with any European power which had a fleet, we should be obliged to sing very small, lest they should bombard Boston or New York, or should compel those cities to buy off their ships by the payment of millions. It has been very well remarked that the Democratic newspapers' obituaries can find no terms too strong for the praise of Mr. Tilden's practical ability and soundness of judgment. Yet these very newspapers have no censures

for the House, which refused to concur with the Senate in carrying out his last public recommendation.

Another notable failure was the omission to pass any law which would tend to facilitate the process of civilizing and Christianizing the Indian tribes. The bill presented by Mr. Dawes and passed by the Senate embodies the best thought of those who have studied this problem. It makes no proposal of rash and sudden change, while it contemplates the gradual emancipation of the red man from the slavery of tribal ownership, and his elevation to land-ownership and citizenship. It would put an end by degrees to the reservation system, the agency system, and all other costly blunders of our administration of Indian affairs. The bill has the sanction of all benevolent people who have looked into the Indian problem with unselfish views and desires for their progress in the humanities. But the House had no time for it, while it spent days in futile debate on Silver and the Tariff.

It is reported in the newspapers that the Civil Service Reform Association held its annual meeting at Newport, and that Mr. Curtis, as usual, delivered the annual address. But we find no report of the address and very little account of the meeting in the newspapers. It is evident that our newsmongers do not regard the Association as constituting so important an element in the political situation as it did a year ago. Then they reported it very fully, and showed that Mr. Curtis made an especial point of commending Mr. Cleveland's selection of Mr. Hedden—a merchant who "had no time for politics"—for the important place of collector of the port of New York. Mr. Curtis contrasted the ideal and reforming administration of the Custom House thus begun with the management in the interest of party politics which he alleged to have been characteristic of Mr. Hedden's predecessors. We should have been glad to see Mr. Curtis's present estimate of this reformer, in whose praise he belittled better men. At any rate the last and best news for the friends of the reform is that Mr. Cleveland has got rid of his merchant, and—like his Republican predecessors—has filled the place with a lawyer who has had time to make a record in state politics, in the Canal Ring. If Mr. Magone will take hold of the Importers' Ring, which controls the New York custom house, we shall be able to pardon his taking a considerable amount of interest in the fortunes of his party.

THE trial of the Anarchists in Chicago proceeds, several of the accused having taken the witness-stand in their own defence. This has served to emphasize the contrast between their truculent conduct as agitators, and their apologetic attitude as defendants. But they certainly make large demands upon the credulity of the jury, when they deny that the presence of bombs and dynamite in their rooms and offices indicated any intention to use them as the bomb was used in the Haymarket, and when they try to lay the blame of that explosion upon some person unknown and probably not connected with their association. There is nothing convincing and certainly nothing dignified in this line of defence. It was not thus that the Russian Nihilists and the German Social Democrats comforted themselves when on trial for acts not a whit more atrocious.

THE hopeful anticipations of the Republicans of Tennessee were not realized at the State election for Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 5th instant. The Democratic candidates are chosen, and by a majority much increased from that of 1884. A Governor and the members of Congress will be elected in November.

At Bedford, Iowa, the Icarians are suing for a peaceable dissolution of their community. It has had a rather notable history, having existed for nearly forty years, and being the longest-lived of all the socialistic communities organized on a secular basis. Cabet, its founder, who emigrated to America with his band of French disciples, was the most logical and consistent of the French socialists. But his presence, his earnestness and his hopefulness have not prevented the history of his Icaria from being a succes-

sion of failures. First in Texas, then at Nauvoo, in Illinois, and now at Bedford in Iowa, it has fallen short of its hopes and lost in numbers, without losing courage until now. Its membership must be made of earnest stuff, or it would not have lived to see nearly forty years of history.

The conditions of successful communism are (1) a tense religious enthusiasm to overcome individualism; (2) the exclusion of family relationships in the interest of the artificial brotherhood of the community; (3) the presence of a single will at the head of affairs, strong enough to give direction to the whole body. The Shakers, the Harmonyites and the monks have all three of these: hence their success.

"THE BEACON," of Boston, has made a stir by showing that the Irish Catholics have obtained nearly complete control of the city committee of the Democratic party in Boston, and thus of the government. It is replied to this that this element constitutes about sixty per cent. of the population of Boston; but this *The Beacon* denies. It shows that in 1880 the Irish population of Boston—which is by no means exclusively Catholic—constituted about three-eighths of the whole. And it sees no reason to believe that there has been a material increase since, as the Irish immigration reached its height before the last census was taken, and has fallen off since.

There is something more than this to be said in defence of the situation in Boston. Men are not counted merely in politics; they are weighed as well. And their weight is pretty exactly proportional to the degree of their interest and concern. Now the Irish-Americans take more interest and find more enjoyment in politics than native Americans do. They are less distracted from them by a greater range of intellectual interest, and less offended by things which repel fastidious people. After their church, political activity is their highest and most intellectual employment, and as their church is managed by the priests and not the laity, the field of politics is that in which their desire for a public career finds its only outlet. As a consequence they take more trouble than the average American does with the management of the affairs of the party, and they naturally get as their reward more than their normal share of the paid and the unpaid places which the party has to bestow.

When the modern American condescends to live in the atmosphere of party ideas and interests, as the fathers of the Republic did, they will not be jostled aside by the Irish. But every new growth of intellectual interest,—literature, art, science and even religion—has deducted from the energy the American people used to give to politics.

THE prospect of a long continuance of the Tory ministry in England grows distinctly less. The Liberals give signs of a purpose to become reconciled as soon as they can agree to a basis of reconciliation. Both Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain have taken their places on the opposition benches beside Mr. Gladstone, instead of sitting below the gangway, as is expected of unattached members; and both had a formal if not hearty welcome from the ex-Premier on the first day of the session. And all wings of the Liberal party are of the mind that some step toward self-government must be taken in the case of Ireland, and that the Tories should make known their intentions at once. They will probably be challenged by Mr. Gladstone to that effect in the debate on the Queen's speech, and November is the longest day that will be given them for the purpose. This looks like business, and makes it not impossible that Liberal votes will drive Lord Salisbury from power on this very issue, which he and his party regarded as such a Godsend.

But it will not do for the Liberals to leave the wishes of the Home Rulers out of the account. Lord Hartington has given the public his word that he will join no ministry which depends on the votes of Mr. Parnell and his friends; and without those votes no Liberal ministry could exist. With the support of the Home Rulers, the Liberals of all shades have a majority of thirty-six;

without them they are in the minority by forty-nine. In this Parliament, as in the last, nothing but the coöperation of the Whigs with the Tories can prevent Mr. Parnell from being the controlling influence. The minute the alliance between the two marquises comes to an end, the Home Rulers hold the balance of power.

It is probable that many of Mr. Gladstone's followers would like nothing better than a fusion of all Liberals against the Tories, even if that is to be had by throwing the Irish question overboard. The conversion of many of them was too sudden to be very deep. They do not see why they should cling to a measure which the constituencies have rejected, and they want to see the party reunited on any reasonable terms. But they must satisfy Mr. Parnell and his friends, or their party reconciliation will have no other effect than to throw the Irish vote over to the Tories. It is a great mistake to suppose that the support which the Home Rule idea received at the last election from the Liberals has bound the Home Rulers to accept anything the Liberals may choose to offer. They will not do so, and they will act with an entire unanimity in rejecting any proposal which falls short of their expectations. Just how little they will agree to take, rather than postpone the whole question, they have not undertaken to say as yet. Such informal and unofficial utterances as have been heard, have pointed to Mr. Gladstone's bill as their "irreducible minimum." But a year ago Mr. Healy announced an "irreducible minimum" which went far beyond Mr. Gladstone's bill, which again was accepted by Mr. Parnell as a final settlement of Ireland's demands.

BELFAST has been a volcano in vigorous eruption since some time before the election. The fierce party passions which have been accumulating for more than eighty years in that city, under the influence of Orange and Ribbon societies, have broken out with an energy which defies all the ordinary agencies for the maintenance of public order. As usual, the Orangemen are the aggressors, and the Tories have now the pleasant task of putting down their friends, who have been the causes of more disturbance in Ireland than all the rest of the population taken together. It is expected that they will have to proclaim martial law in this Tory city, while all the Home Rule districts of the island preserve a creditable degree of quiet under the irritation of defeat. The reason is that the victors know they are fighting for a lost cause, while the defeated are conscious of the certainty of ultimate triumph.

A CURIOUS, and decidedly interesting incident, up to the time of its collapse on Tuesday, was the hot opposition to the reelection of Mr. Richard Matthews, the new Home Secretary, from the Birmingham constituency which sent him to Parliament a few weeks ago. It was not only the Gladstonians, but even some of Mr. Chamberlain's friends, who were working to elect the Alderman Cook, whom Mr. Matthews then defeated. Mr. Chamberlain tried to make it appear that Mr. Cook had renounced his Gladstonian views of the proper form for Home Rule; but that gentleman denied that he had made any pledges other than he gave in the last elections. He professed to be running in the interests of Liberal reconciliation. While it lasted, it was a very pretty fight, but it soon became badly confused. Mr. Cook's reply to Mr. Arthur Chamberlain,—to the effect that he had not changed his views, and did not mean to be catechized by Mr. A. C.,—lost him the support of the "Radical Union," the Chamberlain organization, while the Irish vote, which at first went to Cook in a body, had been rendered somewhat uncertain at the last minute, and Secretary Matthews was elected without opposition.

THE subscriptions for the Manchester Ship Canal have been abandoned by the London bankers who tried to put the matter before investors. The offers of capital were ludicrously small, and unless Manchester itself will raise the money, the plan to make her a commercial rival of Liverpool must be abandoned. It was devised to compensate for the losses Manchester has been sustaining in other directions. The discovery that Oldham was

better situated for cotton spinning, as being within the reach of the sea-breezes, has caused the transfer of that industry from the older to the younger city. To replace this great loss, the Manchester men thought of a ship-canal to give them direct access to the sea, but the rest of the world has yet to be convinced of the need and the profitableness of it.

THE Pope, who is said to be dangerously ill, has been having a diplomatic passage of arms with the French Republic. Heretofore France has maintained her power in the East very largely by assuming to act as the protector-general of the Roman Catholic missions. The Chinese government saw its way to getting rid of this sort of meddling by a direct arrangement with the papal curia, and to this Leo XIII. acceded. The Emperor will protect Catholic missions without the intervention of any European power. Of course France resents the new arrangements, and the atheistic republic insists that it is the best defence that Catholicism can have in the far East. But the Pope replies that he will take the responsibility of dispensing with French support in China at least.

THE Spanish government has resolved to finish the work of emancipation in Cuba by purchasing all the negroes who are still in a state of bondage. It is said that the number is not great, so that the operation will not be expensive, otherwise the Dons could hardly have afforded it, as the Spanish finances are not in a good condition, and have grown worse since Cuba has ceased to be a source of revenue, and has become an expense. If the announcement is made in good faith, it is a matter of congratulation that one of the only two Christian nations in which human bondage is still tolerated, has agreed to wipe out this stain. Who would have expected such a result fifty years ago?

THE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has not belied the predictions with which it began its first session. It was then pronounced by impartial observers inferior in moral and working force to any of its recent predecessors. It was foretold that very little good to the country would come of the deliberations of the House at least, and that the best thing to be hoped of it as regards great questions was its inactivity. The session just closed has not been absolutely barren; a few important measures have passed both Houses, and have received the assent of the President. But partly through the division between the House and the Administration, partly through the divisions within the House itself, and partly through the different political complexion of House and Senate, the total of legislation is very small. It is much smaller than might have been expected from the amount of time spent on it; much smaller than the country needed of this Congress.

On only one great issue has there been any important legislation. Mr. Hoar's Presidential Succession bill—a monument to the unselfish spirit of the majority of the Senate—has become a law. On Silver, on Tariff, on bankruptcy, on the Surplus, on national aid to education, on Post-Office savings-banks, on land laws, and on Mormonism, the record is blank so far as any final results are concerned. The country drifts on to the results which must flow from the great diversity in the bullion values of the two halves of its currency. Industries are prostrated for want of efficient protection. The merchant marine languishes for want of the fostering care extended by every other civilized country. The public domain is stolen bit by bit under the operation of laws which the land-thieves have long since learnt to set aside. The perennial danger in the matter of the count of the electoral vote for President still threatens the peace of the country. The dark cloud of illiteracy lingers and increases in volume in the Southern sky. No efficient steps have been taken to make the country defensible on the seaboard either by appropriations for an efficient navy or by ample coast defences. No steps have been taken to remove the injustices and enormities of an unregulated commerce by rail between the States. No farther step has been taken for the reform

of the Civil Service by repealing the four years' term of office law. We might go on enumerating the things this Congress did not do that it ought to have done, until space failed us.

Its sins of commission were much fewer, for the reason that in the existing situation the checks upon legislation are so much more powerful than the motive forces themselves. With House against Senate, President against both on many questions, and the House hopelessly divided by lines independent of party principles, the chance of bad legislation being stopped is very much better than for good legislation running this gauntlet successfully. But in one respect this Congress has earned an unhappy distinction. It was elected upon pledges of economy and retrenchment. As Mr. Holman told his party associates in the House, many of them owed their seats to their pleas that Republicans had been extravagant, and their promises that Democrats would pursue a very different line of policy. But these pleas and promises were put forward when Republicans were in control of the executive, and when appropriations must pass through Republican hands and new offices would be held by Republicans. The Democratic view of the question changed when it was found that their own party was to enjoy a term of power after a long era of hunger and thirst. Then it became less enormous to vote away the people's money, to keep up the revenues, and to increase the working force of the government. The Democrats of the House succumbed to the temptation, and this session of Congress is notable as having created more new places than any other since the war, and as having voted the largest outlay of the public money which ever was made in times of peace. The expenditures voted exceed \$383,000,000, while Mr. Manning estimates that the revenues will not exceed \$362,000,000, leaving a deficit of more than twenty millions to be drawn out of the surplus.

If this great outlay were upon great public undertakings of permanent benefit to the nation, there would be little fault to find. If it were for ships, or forts, or public improvements, or the education of the people, we might pass it over in silence. But in truth it is only the smallest part of it which goes to objects of great and general utility. The River and Harbor bill, over which the most outcry is made, is but a drop in the bucket. As good as nothing is to be done for any other of the great objects we have mentioned. The country will not receive any real benefit from most of it, nor any permanent benefit from more than a small section of it. Our national possessions will be no more available to our use. Our people will be no better fitted for the duties of citizenship. Our safety against foreign aggression will be no better secured. We shall continue to combine all the neglects of a cheap government with all the costliness of an efficient government.

The one thing this Congress was strong in was private legislation. Very much of its time and energy was taken up in discussing matters which ought to have been excluded from its consideration and referred to a court of claims. It is but just to the President to recall the fact that no previous Congress passed anything like so many pension bills, if it is also the fact that he vetoed three times as many bills as did any of his predecessors. Indeed it was not so much the fact of these vetoes as the unsuitable manner and form which their author employed, which laid him open to just animadversion. The attempt at a humorous treatment of the subject gave his vetoes an appearance of undignified heartlessness which was most unfortunate.

That the first session of Congress is generally more fruitful of good than the second, is a pretty uniform experience. What this Congress did not do in its youth, it will not do in its age, when it assembles next year. It will then be made up in part of men who have been disappointed in their hope of a reelection, and partly of men who have secured their seats for another Congress. There is much in the situation of both these classes which tends to relax their energies and weaken their vigilance. The one part feel they have nothing now to gain by labor for constituencies which have rejected their services. The other is apt to postpone to the future

and to a new Congress the labors which should be pursued at once. This is an unfortunate feature of our present system, and one peculiar to America. In no other country does a legislative assembly meet after its successors have been chosen. And it cannot be said that the arrangement has worked well.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AT THE SOUTH.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, even such as is represented by Mr. Cleveland, has a hard struggle for recognition in the South. In the 4th district of North Carolina, Congressman W. R. Cox has been defeated for a nomination for the openly avowed reason that he had been chairman of the Civil Service committee in the House, and had sincerely labored to promote the cause it represented. He was a Confederate soldier, and has been very popular, but the efforts of competitors to supplant him succeeded with tolerable ease, because he was not an advocate of "spoils."

In the South Carolina Democratic Convention, last week, the reform fared a little better, but its escape from condemnation was very narrow. The resolutions committee reported substantially the platform of 1884, but had carefully omitted the Civil Service plank. Captain Dawson, of the *Charleston News and Courier*, raised the issue, and moved to restore it, when a hot debate ensued. Col. Haskell, a son-in-law of Senator Hampton, said he regretted that this matter had been brought up at this time. He had voted for the Civil Service resolution in 1884, and again in the Legislature. He believed in real civil service reform. He would endorse the administration of Grover Cleveland in the main, but he was not here to say that everything which the President had done was the wisest thing. The speaker said he stood as near to the two United States Senators as any man in Carolina, and he had heard both men say that the departments in Washington were so full of political enemies that business was seriously impeded. The purpose and effect of Civil Service Reform seemed to be to keep Republicans in office. Senator Butler had said that the system had been prostituted for this purpose. Mr. Clarke, of Kershaw, said he believed in the good old Jacksonian principle that the spoils belong to the victors, and he regarded this Civil Service Reform as "the gauntest phantom ever brought before the Democratic party." Mr. Croft, of Aiken, then moved to lay the resolution on the table, but this failed, 149 to 153, and this being a test of strength, Capt. Dawson's motion to insert was adopted.

Commenting on this, the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*, an enterprising, and on many subjects, fair-minded journal, says that Mr. Haskell's remarks, "represented the best sentiment in the convention," and adds that—

"All right-thinking men agree with Colonel Haskell in support of 'real Civil Service Reform,' but they do not intend to have the present miserable fraud and abortion crammed down their throats without a vigorous protest."

If the *Telegraph* meant that the President was not energetic or efficient in his enforcement of the reform, its remark would, of course, be sound. But it really means that there has been too much non-partisanship, and that there ought to be a cleaner "sweep." The idea is that of Mr. Haskell that as long as any public official is a Republican, there are too many "political enemies" in place. This is the current idea of the average Southern Democratic newspaper. There are some notable and highly honorable exceptions however, and perhaps in time the leaven will influence the meal.

THE NATIONAL BONDAGE TO NEW YORK.

IT is a misfortune for the country that its affairs must be continually see-sawed upon the political situation in the State of New York. It is, to be sure, a grievance of long standing, but it can hardly be said to grow any more tolerable by its perpetuation. That all the great issues should hang upon the ups and downs of intrigue, bargain, jobbery and corruption which appear as politics

in "the metropolis," and that the strength of both parties in the nation should be substantially paralyzed because of the necessity of finessing for the control of the one State, is a situation to be deplored.

Just now, it is the old story over again, for Mr. Cleveland has removed Mr. Hedden, the Collector of the Port of New York, and has appointed a prominent party "worker," Mr. Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg, to fill the place. Why is this? Is Mr. Hedden incapable? No doubt he is: the appointment was a weak one from the beginning; but the greater reason is found in the political needs of Mr. Cleveland. New York's next delegation to a Democratic national convention is to be made "solid" for him, and Magone can see to this, effectively. Hedden, it is charged, was doing too much for Governor Hill to please the President; but whether this be true or not, his successor will not fail to give all due satisfaction to the appointing power.

In the organization of the government, the presidency goes to the State of New York, not because of special fitness, great ability, meritorious service, or high character, but because of the "pivotal" importance of that State. If at any time for twenty years the Democratic party had won, the same thing would have occurred, for beginning in 1864 no presidential candidate of that party has been taken from any other State. But, besides, there are two members of the Cabinet from New York. It had usually been considered unsuitable to take a Cabinet officer from the President's own State, at all, but Mr. Cleveland not only took one, but even a second, and one of these the head of the great department of the Treasury. So much had to be done to "fix" the one State whose vote in the electoral college is so potential!

How nice the game is which the nation is forced to wait for and abide by may be judged by the wayfaring man, however feeble his powers. Take some of the most recent chapters in its history—the wholesale purchase of the Aldermen, and the wholesale venality of the men who were bought; the corrupt bargaining between Squire and Flynn, with the knowledge of Thompson, and the tacit approval of the Mayor; and now the reconstruction of the Custom House machine in the interest of a political faction. These are a few of the surface circumstances of most recent development, and they only serve to indicate a great many more which lie beneath the surface. The whole of the political ups and downs of New York, the see-sawing of power from one to another, the intrigues of "leaders," the management of "bosses," the conflicts of cliques and gangs, constitute a ferment which is dirty and despicable beyond comparison with anything else in the United States. And yet the affairs of the country are so balanced over the situation thus created that they fall into the hands of Mr. Cleveland as President, Mr. Lamont as private adviser, Mr. Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Fairchild as Assistant Secretary, Mr. Whitney as Secretary of the Navy, and of a host of minor officers representing the same great stew. When shall the United States of North America be released from this ignoble bondage?

BOTANIZING ON THE UPPER DELAWARE.

ABOVE the Delaware Water Gap lies a lovely region of terraced valleys, bordered by glen-pierced cliffs—a land of mountains, woods, and running-waters; of tumbling cascades and quiet reaches; of extensive views and deep ravines. No railroad as yet disturbs the quietude of the Upper Delaware valley between Port Jervis and the Gap, yet the district is not unvisited. Artists and artistic aspirants, often uncouthly attired, carry their easels to favorite spots, and compare sketches on the piazza in the evening; anglers trudge long miles after black bass, rock-fish, and perch; a geological party occasionally hunts up the fossils of the Lower Helderberg, or the Genesee shales; now and then a botanist searches through wood, field and riverside for rare plants; while hundreds who cannot be classed in any of the preceding categories, find health and pleasure in driving to falls and wandering in woods.

The river-bed and its terraces are fringed on the Pennsylvania shore by a line of cliffs, the extreme lowest part of which is formed of a comparatively soft shale; while the remainder consists of a

rock which, though sufficiently hard and durable where only the horizontal face of the beds is exposed (for it is the formation from which flagstones are derived) is exceedingly friable when, as is here the case, the atmosphere and the rainfall act upon the edges of the layers. Above tower grand masses of more compact stone, of similar nature, forming in places cliffs several hundred feet in height. All along the foot of the cliffs is a talus of broken fragments formed by the disintegration of the cliffs, and this material serves admirably for the macadamization of the roads, which are always as free from mud or dust as country roads can well be.

Every stream and streamlet which finds its way into the Delaware must fall over these cliffs, and every one has gradually eroded a ravine of greater or less length, terminated by a fall or a series of falls. It is a law of dynamical geology that where water runs from a hard stratum to a softer, it must form a cascade. While in the harder stratum it may form a narrow ravine, a cañon with perpendicular sides, but when at last it wears through the harder rock and is precipitated upon the softer it erodes the latter more swiftly and descends perpendicularly. The broader and deeper ravine in front of the fall is constantly lengthened by the cutting power of the water as it pours over the harder upper stratum, and fantastic jutting crags and abrupt bends mark the former site of the fall, and attest the power of the grand landscape-forming agent.

Every one of these side valleys has a variety and beauty of its own, yet all,—Saw Creek, the Little Bushkill, the Raymondskill, the Sawkill,—present the same order of arrangement as we ascend from the Delaware. First there is a gradually narrowing ravine with more or less sloping sides, then follow grand cliffs and falls, above this is a narrow cañon, and still higher the stream purls over a rocky bed bordered by grassy meadows.

The conformation of the country,—high hill-top, with woods and meadows, shady ravines, broad river valley,—gives great variety to the flora; and the change from one geological formation to another adds to the diversity. Upon the limestone of the Helderberg series, as it is exposed along the line of the Hog's Back, near Bushkill, grow two of the most delicate of our native ferns, but it is in vain to search for them elsewhere. One of these, the dark rock-brake (*Allosorus atropurpureus*) may be readily known by its rather stiff and pinnate fronds, with smooth dark purple rhachis, growing in tufts from the face of the rock; but the second and more delicate species (*A. gracilis*) is not easy to find, as it hides its tiny pale-green frondlets in the crevices, safe alike from the sun's rays and the observation of non-botanical visitors. Here there is work for both paleontologist and botanist. While the former (principally represented upon a memorable visit by a very determined young lady) picks up sections of trilobites with yard-long names, fragments of crinoid stems such as formed Saint Cuthbert's beads, bits of alveolites, and casts of brachiopods that once unfolded their arms in Silurian seas; the botanist can gather the rock-brakes and the singular walking-fern that rests upon the ground and springs up thence refreshed into a younger frond, can pluck the nodding blue hare-bell, and sever from its non-prickly stem the fragrant blossom of the purple-flowering raspberry.

At the end of the Hog's Back the limestone stratum crops out at Fossil Rock, at the foot of which lie several rectangular masses commonly nicknamed the Saratoga trunks. These are a mass of crinoid stems and other relics of the long-past age when the Delaware valley was ocean bottom. At this point the river makes the abrupt curve known as the Wall Pack Bend. From the summit of the Hog's Back the water can be seen upon both sides—to the right hugging the dark woods of the Jersey mountains, to the left rippling over the obstructing rocks at the foot of Fossil Rock. Earlier in July the woods were ablaze with rhododendrons, but the glory of this princely flower lasts not long, and a few withering petals upon bunches of growing seed vessels are all that on July 29th remain to show where once the white corollas gleamed among the large magnolia-like leaves. The Ericaceæ—perhaps the queen family of exogenous flowering plants—the tribe which gives us arbutus, rhododendron, azalea or false honey-suckle, the kalmia or mountain laurel, the rhodora, the vacciniums, the trailing arbutus and the white alder (*Clethra*) has at this season few blossoms to offer in these mountain regions. Among these few is that of *Gaultheria procumbens*, the aromatic wintergreen, a creeping evergreen the leaves of which are often eaten because of their spicy flavor, resembling that of the sweet birch. The creeping stems of this plant are common in the cool deep woods, but the ascending flowering branches and white flowers are comparatively few. Here and there, in the last days of July, may also be found the wax-like terminal flowers of the variegated-leaved pipsissewa, and the ghastly white stems and nodding blossoms of the corpse-plant or Indian pipe.

The autumn compositeæ are preparing their exhibition, but as yet golden rods, asters, and iron-weed are not conspicuous, and

the wild sunflowers, huge purple pasture thistles, and the cone-flowers (*Rudbeckia*) which are at this season the most prominent plants of this order, do not predominate over the representatives of the pea, figwort and mint families. To the figwort (*Scrophulariaceæ*) must perhaps be awarded the flower-prize at this season. On the shady banks the lilac and white panicked and two-lipped blossoms of the penstemon are not uncommon; on the edges of rich woods rise the tall stems and long dense spikes of white flowers of Virginia veronica, or Culver's physic; in dry copses the purple and the yellow Gerardias shine brightly among the green; and by the waterside the blue monkey-flower may be met with. In wood and meadow the presence of the mint tribe is attested, more by the fragrance than the beauty of the blossoms. The sweet scent of the dittany and the odor of the false pennyroyal fill the copses, while by the streams the spearmint, and on rocky banks the wild basil pour forth their perfume in the fresh mountain air.

It is the season of fruits rather than of flowers. The dewberries are over-ripe, the blackberries ripe, huckleberries cover banks and hillsides, the dark blue berries of the dogwood shine among the foliage; the viburnums ostentate their cymes of fruit; the hornbeams and hop hornbeam dangle their fertile catkins from the underside of their branches, and the hickories, walnuts, and butternuts are studded with green balls that hide their wrinkled kernels. Yet still over bush and bramble the sweet clematis—twin sister of the virgin's-bower of the English poets, flings its long trailing branches and crowded white blossoms; while in the meadows the white and the red spiræas, and along the edges of swamps the sweet swamp rose, tempt us to the swamp itself, where the long close-flowered spikes of the purple fringed orchis and the noble flowers of the orange-red lily abound, with here and there a blazing spike of the scarlet lobelia.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

A POET'S TRAVELS IN INDIA.¹

EDWIN ARNOLD, the recognized interpreter of Buddhism to the English-speaking world, obtained his intimate knowledge of the religions of India while he was principal of a college established by the British Government at Poonah. Last autumn and winter, after twenty-three years' absence, he revisited the land and the people whose most profound thought he has rendered into the Queen's English. He mingled on familiar terms with the present rulers, with native princes and sages, and with the finest living representatives of the various races which in turn have held sway over that immense sun-bathed peninsula and its swarming millions. With such a guide we may well expect a glowing and picturesque record of a triumphal tour. Though Mr. Arnold has been for many years an editor of one of the great London journals he expressly omits all consideration of politics from what he calls "these light and desultory chapters." Yet there is one exception which pervades the book. The Englishman's ingrained belief in the duty of maintaining British supremacy, and his instinctive jealousy of everything which might endanger the integrity of the Empire, are repeatedly shown. The first chapter, describing the voyage from England to Gibraltar, bears the significant title "On the Queen's Highway," and ends with a stately rebuke of a Spanish guide-book, which dared to speak of Gibraltar as "in the temporary occupation of her majesty the Queen of Great Britain." The last pages of the book are an exhortation to his countrymen to consider the guardianship of India as "Great Britain's proudest charge," and still to seek and follow the policy which is best for the native peoples, as essential to its preservation in the Empire.

Apart from Imperial politics, Mr. Arnold views India with a poet's eye. Its fair and far-stretching plains, dotted with rice-grounds and villages, the gleaming verdure and brilliant flowers of its gardens, the savage luxuriance of its jungles, its delicious solitudes, its populous cities, the magnificent architecture of its palaces, temples, and monuments, successively kindle his unbounded admiration. In terms no less enthusiastic he pays tribute to the friendliness, the graceful manners, the virtues and the piety of the inhabitants. His familiarity with the literature of the East enables him to adorn his pages with apt quotations, and occasionally he gives one of his own brilliant poems, illustrating the varied life and belief of the people. Bombay he found transformed from a town of warehouses and offices to a city of parks and palaces. But still more splendid are the native cities,—Jey-pore, for instance, "the City of Victory," of whose appearance, seen from the Amber Gate, he writes: "If a conqueror could dream of building a capital with rouge-royal marble or pink coral this is how it would look! It is an interminable perspective of roseate house-fronts, bathed by soft sunlight, nowhere ungraceful in style of building, and at many spots on either side of the way

¹INDIA REVISITED. By Edwin Arnold. Pp. 324. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

broken magnificently by stately fronts of palaces and long lines of light pavilions, embellished with columns, and enriched with floral or pictorial frescoes in all sorts of designs. The splendid street runs on a perfect level from east to west more than two miles, always of the same grand breadth of 111 feet, and so absolutely straight that throughout its entire length each house, each palace, each trader's shop, can be seen on either side, fading away in the long perspective of rose-red to the battlements of the far-off Ruby Gate. A gay and bustling crowd of citizens gives animation to the charming *mise en scene*, which is backed by mountains, rising nobly to the pure blue sky, almost every peak of them covered with some commanding fort or fantastical pleasure house." It may diminish our wonder at this description to learn that this lovely pink flush, covering the entire city, is due to a wash of color laid upon the stucco with which the rough masonry has been coated. Other architectural effects due to higher art and more costly and durable materials, are depicted in the same glowing style. But the Taj Mahal, the wonder of Agra, the poet confesses to be indescribable. The peerless building, whose plinth is over one hundred yards each way, and whose golden pinnacle rises to a height of 244 feet, is a tomb, built for the fair dead body of Arjamund Banoo Bagum, by her husband, the Emperor Shah Jehan. "By its beauty it has made immortal the loveliness that it commemorates."

One main object of Mr. Arnold's journey was to visit the land of "The Light of Asia," and to tread in the footsteps of Sakya-muni, the founder of Buddhism. This Holy Land is a tract of four hundred miles around Benares, and includes especially four sites—those of the birth of the prince who became Gautama-Buddha, of his meditation, of his preaching, and of his death. The second is the Mecca of that faith in which the poet's genius has discovered so many resemblances to Christianity. The spot is now entirely in the possession of Brahman priests, to whom Buddha is unknown, though his name still brings there countless pilgrims. Mr. Arnold has appealed to the British government to place this shrine under the guardianship of Buddhists. Having completed his pilgrimage and gathered mementoes of the sacred localities, he visited Calcutta and Madras and then passed over to Ceylon, one of the lands where Buddhism especially prevails. Here priests and people bestowed welcome greeting and abundant kindness on the poet. They acknowledged that he had helped them to know more about their own religion, perhaps to give its doctrines higher meaning, and he makes grateful record of the testimonials of their friendship.

Mr. Arnold's book of travels shows the same felicity of style which characterizes his poems, and the same fondness for using Oriental terms which his readers can only half understand from the context, yet which by their glittering vagueness serve to deepen the impression of the scenes and incidents. Undoubtedly, facts of the highest importance relating to the country and people are omitted, yet the brilliant panorama unfolded by an eloquent guide gives a highly enjoyable feast to the memory. The book is illustrated by numerous excellent photo-engravings.

As a fact of especial interest to American readers we may note his statement of the strange fate of the historic *Mayflower*, which brought the Pilgrim Fathers to New England. "It has recently been ascertained that this vessel was chartered in 1659 A. D. by the East India Company, and went to Masulipatam from Gombroon for a cargo of rice and general produce. She was lost upon the voyage home."

We take occasion also to correct an inaccuracy regarding the famous Iron Pillar of Delhi. It is described as "a solid shaft of malleable iron, said to be more than sixty feet long, reckoning the underground portion, and seventeen inches in diameter; deeply planted in the earth, where it is believed to rest on the head of the Great Snake, the King of the Nagas." But the late Sir James Fergusson in his "History of Indian and Eastern Architecture," showed that its total length was only twenty-four feet, there being only two feet underground, as was discovered by Gen. Cunningham. See an interesting discussion of this pillar in "The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association" for December last. Mr. Arnold has given the measurement which was long current even in official reports. He is indeed scrupulously exact in statement of facts, though his poetic imagination and rhetorical style throw a tinge of romance over his descriptions like the rosy flush of the city of Jeypore.

J. P. L.

AN ITALIAN POET.

[EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

PISA, July 2, 1886.

DURING my last visit at Florence, I had the great pleasure to hear a lecture of Giosuè Carducci, without doubt the most powerful Italian poet of our time. He occupies at present the professorship of Italian literature at the University of Bologna, and is therefore generally considered a Bolognese poet. He is not

what I would call a handsome man, being rather too short for his broad shoulders; he reminds one of the picture of John Fiske, which you sent me in one of your last letters. Carducci has raven hair, black luminous eyes, and a remarkably small hand,—I might say, a woman's hand,—but the narrow palm is a bundle of nerves; when I was introduced to him he shook my hand, and I felt as if I came in contact with an electric battery. The same feeling I had while I listened to his sonorous voice, which sounded from the platform with a power that fixed its words forever in my memory. While personally he is all nerves and electricity, these are also the chief elements of his poetry and public speeches, but in his normal state he is an absent-minded, benevolent "pater familias," a zealous professor, and a placid library student.

Let us speak a few moments about the essential qualities of his poetical productions. He possesses in a vast degree what Wordsworth called the "divine vision," the faculty to see and portray events and passions in a light as vivifying as if they were nailed with a magic hammer upon the reader's mind. Except Shelley, Victor Hugo and Robert Browning, who possess this quality, no modern poet has surpassed Carducci in originality and liveliness of description. His ideas are not conventional, but truly Italian. His descriptions have nothing of the minuteness of a Balzac; his costumes and landscapes form only the background of the pictures of human beings and passions. He creates within us the images of exterior objects; we see them distinctly like a flash of lightning before us. Like Victor Hugo he sees everything that concerns the future of mankind in the dazzling light of the sun, hence his dislike of moonshine and mists. Many have charged Carducci's poetry with want of harmony, and in fact his metre is not an easy one, and must be studied before it can be appreciated. His exquisite artistic sense, his lyrical enthusiasm for idealism separate him from his contemporaries, while his favorite studies and his sympathies have much resemblance to the modern French writers like Feuilleton and others.

Every new volume of Carducci marks a progress. In his first poems are too many classical reminiscences, still they bear an individual stamp; and the "Decennali," which I read at one sitting, evidently show the influence of Victor Hugo. But in his "New Poems" the poet has found an art of his own, fresh and admirable, only surpassed by his "Odi Barbare" and "Last Poems." A peculiar feature in Carducci's "New Poems" is the ironical humor, an original satire, which recalls neither Juvenal, nor Horace, nor Heine, though many critics compare him to the last.

Carducci's antagonism to Christianity, which for him is often synonymous with monastic intolerance, has suggested to him many violent and unjust expressions. Thus we often seek in vain in his works the justice, freedom and beauty which pervade the poetry of Shelley and Schiller, but it cannot be denied that he is an earnest admirer of all that is noble and grand, and that he appropriates true merit, wherever it is to be found. B. L.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE development of the financial importance of Philadelphia, within the last year, has been very notable. The organization of several new banks under the United States law has been effected, the latest and most important being the Fourth Street National, with a capital of a million and a half. The establishment of the Investment Company of Philadelphia, with its two millions of capital, is a distinct and most important financial achievement, opening an almost new field for the prudent use of capital in large amounts, and giving to Philadelphia a greatly increased ability to deal with enterprises of the larger class. Add to this, the remarkable expansion in the number and the operations of the Land Title and Mortgage Investment Companies, whose united capitalization, newly formed or added within a year must run into the millions, and the weight of the case which we are describing becomes conspicuously evident.

In the same direction of progress will be the several important new buildings which are now planned or in course of erection. For the use of Brown Brothers & Co. there is to be a handsome banking-house at Fourth and Chestnut, and for the new national bank referred to above, another fine structure. The great building now under the mechanics' hands, at Eleventh and Market, for the dry-goods house of Hood, Bonbright & Co., will be one of the largest and finest in the country. In addition, the plans for the new station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut, show it to be probably the equal, and possibly the superior of the Market street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and thus a most important improvement to the city.

ENGLAND's trade for the month of July makes a bad showing. The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the im-

ports for the month of July decreased £2,150,000, as compared with the same month last year, and that the exports decreased £690,000 as compared with July of last year. It shows the depressed condition of affairs that the imports should so much decline, but this, of course, is the natural remedy, and tends to relief.

THE Pennsylvania Forestry Association, whose organization recently was referred to at length in THE AMERICAN, has established a publication, in charge of Mr. John Birkinbine, (152 South 4th St., Philadelphia), called *Forest Leaves*, the object being not only to represent the theory of forestal culture and management, but also, as the representative of the Association, to collect and distribute information upon practical methods to be pursued, and commercial as well as sanitary results to be obtained by augmenting the proportion of wooded area in the State.

REVIEWS.

WAR AND PEACE. A HISTORICAL NOVEL. By Count Leon Tolstói. Translated into French by a Russian Lady, and from the French by Clara Bell. In Six Volumes. New York: W. S. Gottsberger. 1886.

THE translation into our language of the works of Tolstói constitutes for us a literary event of the first magnitude. For it is only at long intervals that we have offered us anything so full of the truth of life as these. Since George Eliot ceased to write,—since the issues indeed of "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda,"—nothing equal to "Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace" has appeared in the field of fiction, in the English language. So strong, so earnest, so sincere, so deep of insight, so skilful of touch, and withal so full of *esprit*, these books are marvelous, for they prove that we have equals, still, in our day, for the greatest of those who wrote in days that are past.

It must be reserved for a later decision, after the two works have received the careful study which is sure to be given them, whether "War and Peace" is not, all things considered, superior to "Anna Karenina," and whether Tolstói's fame as an author,—apart from his personality as a social philosopher,—will not mainly rest upon it. The story of *Anna* is sombre and saddening, the catastrophe coming on with steady steps, and the darkness only lightened by episodes like that of *Levin* and his wife. But "War and Peace," though it has its shades, is on the whole a story of the open sunlight. There is more of hope and less of despair. The climax is an idyl, not a tragedy. And some of its narrative portions are so graphic, so full of the very spirit of actual life, that they stir the blood of the reader like an elixir.

The six volumes in which the present work is cast in the American edition are divided, according to the author's plans, into three parts. The last, which is now before us, relates to the invasion of Russia by Napoleon, in 1812, the occupation of Moscow, and the Retreat, and it is safe to say that no such description of those historic events has ever before been given. In the first place, Tolstói is himself a man who has seen much of military operations, and he has had the training and experience of a soldier. His analysis, therefore, of Napoleon's performances in Russia, and of the defence which the Russians made, is that of a competent critic. He shows the complete absence of that supreme genius which it has been the fashion to attribute to the great French brigand, and he makes it plain that the resistance of Russia was far less that of individual leaders than of the whole people. Old Koutouzow, (we follow for this time the spelling used in this translation), he crowns with praises, expressed or implied, as the typical commander in that time of supreme national hardships and trials, and he defends him, at times directly at other times by implication, from censures and criticisms which, it seems, have been passed upon him in Russian discussion. Tolstói is, in fact, himself a thorough Russian, and he has redeemed his people almost as old Koutouzow, for he has presented them in types which mankind will recognize and accept as kindred. Where Turgenieff has loaded us with his glowing and despairing pictures, his pessimistic summary of all that is sordid, wretched, sinking, and expiring, Tolstói has found men and women, even among the simplest peasantry, whom it is uplifting just to know. Take, for example, in this book, that exquisite picture of *Platon*, the old soldier, who marches with *Pierre*, sick, sore, and fainting, but ever cheerful, a prisoner in the hands of the French, as they leave Moscow:

"Have you gone through much misery, Master?" he said, and there was such genuine and simple kindness in his drawing accent that *Pierre* felt the tears choking him as he was about to reply. The little man guessed as much, and to give him time to recover himself he went on: "Ah, my friend, do not take it too much to heart! We suffer for an hour and live an age. Thank God we are yet alive! There are good and bad men everywhere."

"Here, Master,—you would like something to eat, would not you?" he said, untying the bundle, and offering *Pierre* some baked potatoes. "We

had a mess of soup at noon, but these potatoes are capital." The mere smell of them tempted *Pierre*, who had eaten nothing all day; he thanked his friend and accepted one.

"Well, how does that do?" said the little man, also taking a potato. He cut it in half, sprinkled it with some salt out of the handkerchief, and offered some to *Pierre*. "A very good thing is a potato; eat away,"—and *Pierre* thought he had never eaten anything better.

"How can one help being sick of it!—*Platon* Karatiew is my name," said he, to make conversation easier between himself and his neighbor, "and the men used to call me the little hawk.—How can one help being sad? Moscow is the mother of all our cities!—But you master, must have lands and a house; your cup must be full—and a wife too perhaps? and an old father and mother—are they alive?"

Though *Pierre* could not see his face he felt that his neighbor was turning to him with a friendly smile, and thought him very much to be pitied when he heard that he had no parents—above all, no mother.

"A wife for good counsel and a mother-in-law for a warm welcome—but nothing can make up for a mother!—And have you any children?"

Pierre's negative evidently distressed him, and he hastened to add: "But you are both young. God may grant them to you yet. Live on good terms, that is the great thing."

"Oh, I do not care about it now!" *Pierre* exclaimed involuntarily.

"Heh! My good friend, there is no avoiding beggary or imprisonment! you see," he went on clearing his throat for a long story, "my master's estate was a fine one, we had no end of land, the peasants lived comfortably, and the laborers too, thank God! The corn yielded sevenfold and we lived as good Christians should; till one day—" and *Platon* Karatiew told him how he had been caught one day by the gamekeeper of a neighboring wood, flogged, condemned, and sent to serve the army. "And what then?" he added with a smile, "it looked like a misfortune and it was really a blessing. If I had not gone wrong my brother would have had to go and leave five children behind him. I, you see, only left a wife: I had a little girl once, but God Almighty had taken her back again. I went home once on leave. What can I say about it? They live better than they used though there are several mouths to fill; the women were at home, two of my brothers were away. Michel, the youngest, was the only one left.—My father said to me: 'All my children are just the same to me; it matters not which finger is nipped it hurts just as much.'

"If they had not caught *Platon* it would have been Michel—so then, would you believe it, he led us in front of the Images: 'Michel,' says he, 'come here; bow down to the earth before Him, and you women too, and you little ones,'—Do you understand Master? That is how Fate takes us by chance, and we find fault and complain: Happiness is like water in a land-net; you pull it along and it is full—you lift it out and it is empty!"

The scenes of battle,—Austerlitz, and Borodino, and some less famous encounters,—are masterpieces of description. They are as vivid as language can make them, and so clear and comprehensible that they will go into history as some of its most valuable chapters. Moreover, they are not cries and screams of war: they are, on the contrary, powerful appeals to the better nature of men. No one will read the account of Borodino and not realize the shame and the wickedness of that temper which brought about its slaughter. The cruelty of those forces which here sacrificed tens of thousands of unfortunates to appease their own thirst for blood will be present to the mind of the reader, rather than that vile and false "glory" with which it was once the fashion to mislead human judgment. And it may be added here, that not only in his battle chapters but in all his pages, Tolstói expresses that truthful simplicity which we have learned is his characteristic. He is a real philosopher, a Christian dealing with fellow-creatures. His whole analysis is brave and yet tender. In every line he scorns what is low, and contemns what is sordid. In characters like *Platon* he finds a higher and truer nobility, and he presents them so simply and so vividly that we see their nature at a glance. Thus the whole book impresses the reader as a bath of light, a disclosure of truth that helps him forward, a call from fellow men to clasp their hands and struggle on. "War and Peace" will make a deep and permanent impression upon the reading world.

H. M. J.

NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA. Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. II. Pp. ix. and 640, large octavo. Spanish Explorations in America, and Settlements from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth Century. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The second volume of this superb work anticipates the appearance of the first, in order that the treatment of the pre-Columbian period may be with all the advantages of consulting some important publications whose appearance in Europe is expected. As in the preparation of the "Memorial History of Boston," Mr. Winsor has sought to enlist as many experts in special fields of study as possible, and to secure from each a chapter—or more—on that theme with which he is most familiar. The plan has some serious disadvantages. The first is the unavoidable want of homogeneity. The first chapter in this volume for instance is by Mr. Winsor, and is devoted to Columbus. It has the brevity and the matter-of-fact style which may be expected of a librarian. It is rich in biblio-

graphical lore, down to such details as the selling price of rare books. But it has not the degree of profusion which belongs to really good history. The story of Columbus's first voyage, for instance, is one of the most dramatic chapters in American history. In one brief paragraph Mr. Winsor carries him from Palos to San Salvador. Even that paragraph contains an obscurity which a trained writer of history would have avoided. We are told Columbus sailed westward from the Canaries because "Toscanelli puts those islands in the latitude of 'Cipango'—but where or what Cipango was we are not told until page 24. We there learn it was an island of Eastern Asia, described by Marco Polo as lying much to the east, and therefore the natural destination of a voyager in search of the Eastern Continent sailing in a western direction.

Mr. Sydney Howard Gay, who writes the second chapter, treats Amerigo Vespucci in something of the opposite fashion. He has an eye to the picturesqueness of history; he has a feeling for the historic atmosphere. But he lacks Mr. Winsor's merit of concise statement. His discussion of Vespucci's claim to have been the first discoverer of the mainland, anticipating the Cabots by some weeks and Columbus by fourteen months, we find by far too wordy. In fact when we are done with his statement of the case, we are uncertain whether or not he thinks Vespucci an impostor, and if so on what grounds.

Dr. Channing of Harvard College discusses the Companions of Columbus; Dr. J. Gilmary Shea treats of Ancient Florida; Dr. G. E. Ellis of Las Casas and the Relations of the Spaniards to the Indians; Mr. Winsor of Cortes and his Companions, and of Discoveries on the Pacific Coast; Mr. H. W. Haynes of the early Explorations of New Mexico; Mr. Clements R. Markham, an English contributor, of Pizarro, and the Conquest and Settlement of Peru and Chili; Mr. Winsor of the Amazon and Eldorado; and Dr. E. E. Hale of Magellan's Discovery.

It will be seen that these chapters cover very effectually the period of Spanish exploration and conquest, but still not evenly. The story of Mexico, for instance, ends with the return of Cortes in 1540; that of Peru is carried to the end of the century. In general the work is very well done, and in the spirit of modern historical research. In every case the original documents and sources have been resorted to, and the bibliographical information with regard to these is as ample as possible. Nowhere else will the English reader find collected so much information as to the vast printed and unprinted literature which relates to the Spanish conquest.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the book is the abundance of fac-similes from early maps and wood-cuts, which illustrate the text. The reader will find in these maps the means to follow the workings of the scientific mind of Europe, in its effort to grasp the situation, the form and the extent of the new-found world beyond the seas. And in the wood-cuts he will see the striving of the popular imagination to picture to itself the strange beings whose existence had been discovered, to the overthrow of all the preconceived ideas of what the world was.

We have no doubt that this history will take a high and permanent place among the standard works on the subject. And it will do very much to elevate the standard of historical treatment by checking the disposition to write at second-hand, and showing where and what are the sources of the history of this continent. We await the subsequent volumes with high expectations.

KIDNAPPED. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.

In its particular field this is a very notable book, and sure to be highly popular. Whether we commend it to young readers as a story of adventure, or to older ones as a historical, social, and even ethnical study, either way the recommendation is perfectly safe. Since Scott's "Rob Roy" and "Legend of Montrose," there has been nothing of the sort better, and scarcely anything so good.

This narrative is one of action and incident, from beginning to end. David Balfour, an orphan boy of eighteen, is the central figure, and relates his story himself, at a later period of life. Commended by his dying father to an uncle's care, he finds the latter a miserly old wretch, who procures David to be kidnapped on board a ship going to the American colonies, the intent being to sell the lad as a servant in Carolina, after the fashion of poor Lord Annesley, in Pennsylvania, whose adventures Charles Reade used in his novel. The ship, leaving the mouth of the Forth, goes round the north of Scotland, and is wrecked on the west coast, among those storm-beaten islands where the "crofters" dwell, and William Black's yachting novels are so much evolved. The lad, however, gets ashore, spends a day or two on a "desert island," and then, reaching the mainland, enters upon a course of adventure among the Highlanders, in company with a Stewart clansman, Alan Breck, which are at once diverting and exciting. For the

time is 1751, and the last rising of the Jacobites, 1745, is scarcely yet subsided. The Highland region is still harried and harassed by the Hanoverian authorities, and the tribal feuds of the Campbells and Stewarts are inflamed by political zeal and greed of possession. In the midst of it all, the boy and his companion get through safely, but with great hardship and serious danger, and they emerge, at length, from the Highland country, to cross the Forth onto safe ground, by the secret help of a sympathizing inn girl, arriving in the very neighborhood of "Mr. Ebenezer Balfour, of Shaws," by whose cruel craft the lad was kidnapped a few weeks before.

It is not easy to imagine Mr. Stevenson writing in a manner other than entertaining. But his versatility, and the scope of his art, are a continual surprise. This, to be sure, is somewhat in the style of "Treasure Island," but it has essential differences, and it widens the field of his production. It has a special characteristic as a historical work—as much so as any of Scott's—for it deals accurately with actual places and real people, according to the precise circumstances of the day in which the action is fixed.

It will not be denied, hereafter, in any quarter, we should say, that there is "something in" Mr. Stevenson. He is called by turns a worthy successor of De Foe, of Cooper, of Hawthorne, and of Poe. One man resembling those four opposed men of genius! And yet it is a fact that he is extremely like them all, and that his art, at many points, does not suffer by comparison with their best.

THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. G. Rosengarten. Pp. 175. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co. 1886.

The germ of the present volume lay in the address delivered by the author before the Pioneer Verein of Philadelphia a year ago, but he has added so much to it as to make it substantially a new and independent work. Mr. Rosengarten deals with the whole subject implied by his title; he speaks of the German soldiers in America, of all grades and ranks, from the days of the French and Indian war, when Conrad Weiser organized his Palatinate neighbors of Berks County into a battalion for defence of the border, down to the days of the War for the Union, when they defended the national integrity by tens of thousands. The list of names, even of those who were prominent, and who achieved distinction, is quite a long one, beginning with Herkimer, De Kalb, Steuben, Muhlenberg, the Hiesters, von Weissenfels, and others, and continuing to the leaders of 1861-65. The vast roll of names of those who served without commissions cannot, of course, be given, but as Mr. Rosengarten very justly remarks, "it was in the ranks, and as non-commissioned officers, that their steadiness, courage, discipline, endurance and other manly virtues were especially marked."

No doubt there are other materials available, if they could be brought to light, to further swell the volume which has thus been collected, and judging by the demand for the pamphlet which preceded the present book, there will be a continuing interest and a call for still further editions, in which the added details may be put. We might suggest, too, in that connection, that Daniel Boone, who is mentioned, (page 35), as being "with others like himself of German birth or descent," was the son of an English immigrant, (George Boone), and there is no evidence of the family being German. Daniel's mother was Sarah Morgan, a Welsh woman of the pure blood. And in the list, on page 157, of officers of the German Battalion of the Revolutionary Army, the name of David Morgan, (a lieutenant), is obviously Welsh, while that of William Rice probably is. Morgan is one of the most distinctly Celtic of surnames, and David is hardly less so as a given name.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

PAUL H. HAYNE had been invited to deliver at Vanderbilt University next winter a series of lectures on poetry or literature. The *Southern Bivouac* speaks for many when it says "it is a loss serious and irreparable that these lectures will never be written."—Prof. C. A. Briggs of New York is in England carrying through the press a new work on Messianic prophecy. Messrs. T & T. Clark of Edinburgh are the publishers.—Messrs. Ginn & Co. have in press "The Elements of Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry," by Prof. John D. Runkle.

Mrs. E. M. Ames ("Eleanor Kirk") is preparing a volume called "Beecher as a Humorist." Mrs. Ames was formerly a reporter of Mr. Beecher's sermons, and has long been intimately acquainted with him.

Mr. H. M. Stanley is to start on a lecture tour through England in October.—Major Ben. Perley Poore has completed his "Social Reminiscence of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis," and Messrs. Hubbard Brothers of Philadelphia will issue the first volume about August 25th.—Miss Annie Aubertine Woodward

("Auber Forestier"), has been assisting Rasmus B. Anderson in the translation of Dr. George Brandes' "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century," now about to appear.

Another name has been added to the list of royal authors, viz., that of Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway, who makes his *début* before the English public in the *Nineteenth Century* with an article "In an Indian Jungle: a Leaf from my Diary," being an account of a tiger hunt in India during H.R.H.'s visit to that country a few years ago. The article has been rendered into English by M. Carl Siewers. It is stated that Prince Eugene will shortly follow his brother with an account of his visit to the Druses of Lebanon.

Messrs. A. M. Bridgman & Co., Boston, announce "The Labor Movement—The Problem of To-Day," edited by George E. Neill, a prominent member of the order of Knights of Labor, assisted by Mr. Powderly and other Knights.—Mr. Sala's biography is to be delayed for a brief season; he will in the meanwhile print his Australian experiences.—The library of the late Judge Ernott, of Poughkeepsie, has been formally transferred to the Redwood Library of Newport, R. I.—The death is announced of Miss Anne Bowman, of Yorkshire, England, author of "The Boy Foresters," "The Kangaroo Hunters," "The Castaways" and other popular juveniles. Miss Bowman was ninety-one years of age.

Messrs. Cleaves, Macdonald & Co. are about to issue a new edition of the works of Rev. Walter S. Colton. The series comprises four volumes: "Land and Sea, and Notes on Italy," "Ship and Shore, and Sea and Sailor," "Deck and Port," and "Three Years in California." The author was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary. He was four years professor of moral philosophy and *belles-lettres* at Middletown, Conn., and afterward served for several years as editor of the *Washington Chronicle* and of the *Philadelphia North American*. His health failing, he chose a chaplaincy in the navy, and embodied his travels in the above-mentioned books. He was alcalde of Monterey from 1846 till 1850, started the first newspaper in California, afterwards the *Alta-California*, of San Francisco, built the first schoolhouse and the first lecture hall, and was closely identified with the educational and moral interests of the embryo State.

Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, whose Scottish religious verse is somewhat celebrated, is preparing "A Cyclopaedia of Christian Song," which John B. Alden, of New York, will publish.—"The Queen of the Pirate Isle," Mr. Bret Harte's forthcoming Christmas story, will be illustrated by Kate Greenaway.—Mr. E. R. Champlin, of Rhode Island, is engaged upon "A Handbook of Living American Writers," which will contain about fifteen hundred names, with principal biographical details, but no criticism.—A complete edition of Goethe's works, with a three volume biography, including the recently discovered letters, is to be published at Weimar.

The important announcement is made that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. is to write the life of Richard H. Dana, Jr. Mr. Adams desires the loan of letters written by Mr. Dana which might be of use for the biography. Parties interested may address No. 30 Court street, Boston.—The Century Company from the 1st of August has fixed a uniform rate of discount on all books issued by the company, except hymn and tune books, of twenty-five per cent. No change in the discount on periodicals has been made.

The death is recorded of Mr. Effingham Wilson, publisher of the *Royal Exchange*, London. His father had the distinction of publishing the early poems of both Lord Tennyson and Mr. Browning.—Alexander Ostrovski, after Gogol the most popular dramatist of Russia, died about six weeks ago of apoplexy.—On the 7th of July a statue of Lamartine was unveiled at Passy,—"a tardy homage to the greatest poet of this century," according to M. Jules Lemaitre.—William Westall has written a story of adventure in Central America, called "The Phantom City," which Messrs. Cassell & Co. will publish. Gen. A. L. Long, who was military Secretary of Gen. Lee, the Confederate commander-in-chief, has written a life of General Lee which will appear in October.

Hon. George H. Boker has nearly ready for the press a volume of about three hundred sonnets.—Miss Anna L. Dawes has written and will soon publish in Boston a volume called "The Modern Jew."—It is supposed that Sir George Trevelyan, nephew of Macaulay, will now find time to complete his work on Charles James Fox.—The first translation of Shelley's works into French has just been made, by an Alsatian named Rabbé.

The motion for a preliminary injunction made on behalf of the book-publishing firm of C. L. Webster & Co., of which Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is a member, to have Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, restrained from selling the work "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," was on Monday last denied by

Judge Butler in the United States Circuit Court in this city. In the opinion filed Judge Butler refers to the suit as follows: "If this case was substantially identical with the Publishing Company vs. Smith, recently decided by the Circuit Court of Ohio, we would esteem it our duty to follow the ruling in that case and grant the writ. It is not, however. In some material respects the cases are clearly distinguishable. The one before us seems to resemble *Clemons vs. Ests.* . . in which the writ was refused. As the question must be further considered on final hearing, when the facts may be more fully developed, it would be unwise to discuss it at this time. After a full consideration the complainants' right, as disclosed by the affidavits and accompanying papers, is not deemed sufficiently clear to warrant the preliminary writ asked for."

Literary Life, the Chicago magazine of which Miss Rose Cleveland, sister of the President, lately took editorial charge, was seized by the sheriff this week to satisfy a judgment claim of \$10,000. Mr. A. R. Elder, the proprietor, declares that the publication of the magazine will not be affected, and a dispatch from Chicago announces that the difficulty has been arranged.

Mr. Frank Harris, until lately editor of the London *Evening News*, becomes editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, in place of Mr. Escott, whose continued ill health obliges him to definitely retire from active work.

A new journal to be called *La Revue Indépendante* is announced from Paris. It is to be the organ of the younger school of French literarians.—*Shakespeareiana* is about to open a "School of Shakespeare, a department which the editor says "seeks to bring the co-operative principle to bear upon Shakespeare study, to encourage the efforts of students and co-ordinate the results of the labors of scholars for the common good."

Mrs. Anna M. Ellis, who is connected with the Boston *Herald*, will bring out a volume of personal interviews entitled "Chats with Famous Artists," meaning thereby actors and singers. She is also preparing a new and enlarged edition of her life of Mrs. J. R. Vincent, the actress. Messrs. Lee & Shepard will publish both volumes.—The Interstate Publishing Company of Chicago and Boston have issued a new edition of "The Supplemental Dictionary," by Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D. It is claimed that it contains nearly 35,000 words, phrases and new definitions not found in Webster or Worcester.

ART NOTES.

BERNHARD UHLE has painted another portrait of Mr. Joseph E. Temple, which will replace the one destroyed by the fire in the Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Temple gave the commission to the artist immediately after the fire, and now that the portrait is finished, he presents it to the Academy. It is painted from photographs, as Mr. Temple has unfortunately been too much of an invalid for several months past to permit another study from life. It represents him as he was in the prime of his maturity, about the period of his retirement from a successful mercantile career, giving him a more vivacious and less imposing aspect than the more recent picture which was lost. Naturally enough, it lacks something of the strength and the character which gave such high value to the artists' former work, which was a life study of remarkable excellence, but it is well modeled, life-like in expression and beautifully painted, broad, free and confident in treatment and cleanly finished. The Academy is to be congratulated on the possession of so fine a portrait of the man who has done more than any other man living to promote the progress of art in Philadelphia.

A new portrait of Washington has been placed on temporary exhibition this week at the office of the Mayor, Fifth and Chestnut Streets. It is an original study from life, painted by Robert Edge Pine, and was presented by Washington to his godson G. W. Phillips, as attested by an inscription on the old-fashioned frame. It is a half-length, three-quarter life-size, and nearly full face. The work is fairly well executed, and is in a tolerably good state of preservation, though it should be put in Mr. Teubner's hands for cleansing before it is permanently bestowed. It bears no visible date, but is evidently an early portrait, perhaps the earliest extant, representing Washington as a comparatively young man. As he is in uniform it may have been painted before his resignation of his Virginia commission in 1759, though the countenance is rather too mature for that period. Cleaning may discover a date, which is a matter of some interest. The likeness is similar to that with which the public has been made familiar by reproduction of the Stuart portraits, and bears out the saying that all the Washington portraits are inevitably like the man. The picture was received by Mayor Smith on the 2d inst. from Mr. Joshua Nunn, of Bocking Hall, Essex, England. The gentleman was commissioned by the late Benjamin Moran, formerly United States minister at Lisbon, to present the portrait to the city of

Philadelphia. Mr. Nunn says the work is "mentioned in the life of Washington," though which biography he refers to is not stated. Students may find interest in hunting up the note and identifying the work.

Henry Maugers has finished his statue of Schiller and it has been accepted by the committee of the Cannstatter Volksfest Verein having charge of the work. It is about to be cast in bronze by Messrs. Bureau Brothers, and will probably be placed in Fairmount Park near Horticultural Hall, in November next. The figure is of heroic proportions, and will stand on a granite and bronze base of eleven feet cube, giving the whole work a height of twenty feet. The design is ultra-Teutonic in character, and to American apprehension is too fervently poetic in conception and too pragmatically detailed in execution. However, it is intended to please a German constituency, and will doubtless prove satisfactory. It represents the poet in a moment of rapt inspiration, his soul soaring on wings of inspiration high above all earthly clouds, his lace ruffles just from the band-box, and the elegant buckles on his tidy knee-breeches adjusted with fashionable nicety. It makes of Schiller a dainty fop, posing in an attitude of ecstasy; the elaborate accessories further suggesting a *tableau vivant*. In the likeness, Maugers has followed Dannaker's bust, which is the accepted representation of the poet.

One of the sad incidents of the week is the death of Maxime Lalanne, the distinguished painter-etcher. As a teacher and as a writer on etching, he was unquestionably the first authority of our time, and his work with the needle, both original and reproductive, will stand with that of the greatest of his contemporaries. He is best known in this country by his reproductions of famous pictures, but in France his most popular work is a series of twelve etchings from sketches taken on the fortifications of Paris during the siege by the Prussians. He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was medaled by the Salon in 1866 and in 1873, 1874 and 1875; was also an honorary member of several national academies and received many decorations from foreign governments.

A number of the most noted pictures from the Salon of this year have been on exhibition in London, and there is some talk of bringing them over to this country during the coming autumn. Time was when the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts would have promptly undertaken to render this service to the artistic community, but unfortunately the Academy's income in these days will not permit ventures of this character, and so it is questionable whether the Salon pictures will be seen in America or not. The collection includes Meissonier's latest work "Le Voyageur," which was not in the Salon, by the way, Bouguereau's "Spring Time," Jules Breton's "Bretonne," and Flameng's "Le Jeu de Fusil."

The great Blenheim sale, in London, continued this week with tame bidding and comparatively low prices. The two important works sold on the 7th inst. were examples of Carlo Dolci. "The Madonna of the Stars" a masterpiece, brought the greatest sum, namely, \$34,650. "The Adoration of the Magi," a less important picture, brought \$4,935. Both were bought by the same dealer, Agnew, who has been the principal buyer heretofore.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A SERIES of elaborate experiments to test railway brakes in actual practice has been for some time in progress at Burlington, Iowa, and came to a close on August 2d. The tests were made on a ten-mile stretch of track just west of Burlington, and included nearly every form of trial to which a brake could be subjected, such as ordinary "service" stops, sudden "emergency" stops, stops made by an automatic arrangement on the parting of a coupling, etc. The general result, according to the report of the *Railway Review*, was very decidedly in favor of two varieties of brake,—the Westinghouse Automatic Air Brake, and the Eames Vacuum Brake. Some other inventions,—the Rote, the American, the Widdifield and Button among them,—were comparatively new, and were apparently put upon the road for testing by their representatives without adequate knowledge or preparation. The Rote especially made a very disappointing exhibit on the first trial, and some attempts to remedy its defects did so little good that its owners offered the equipment for sale as scrap iron. The American and the Widdifield and Button gave good results on a level track, but were lacking when tested on down grades. The Westinghouse Company evidently had all the advantage of a long experience and ample capital, and, according to the *Review* none of the others came to the tests properly prepared either as to equipment or experience. "The facts stated conclusively indicate that the two continuous systems which now lead in application for favorable consideration at the hands of the railways are not, or would not be, under more equal circumstances, very materially different from each other in point of practical effectiveness. In

other words, the tests to date indicate that the Westinghouse and the Eames systems are far in the lead, and that between the two there cannot positively be said to exist, at the present juncture, a definite choice."

One very valuable result of the tests is the immense amount of data secured on the subject by a careful recording of every point brought out by the trials, and the preparation of tables embodying the results for further scrutiny. The management had no intention of deciding as to the merits of the several systems, but wished merely to make a fair and open trial, and publish the results in detail, that experts might judge for themselves. The exhaustive nature of the experiments, however, will make the results of a value not at all confined to the especial subject of the relative merit of the different brakes. The science of train-moving and the control of momentum has received a valuable accession by the making of these experiments.

One of the interesting subjects which was incidentally touched during the tests was the question as to the value of some slack allowed in coupling the cars as a help in starting; the use of loose coupling, of course, allowing the engine to start each car separately in rapid succession. The results of the experiment, however, were not in favor of this, though they showed the beneficial effect of some slight elasticity in the coupling. A train of fifty loaded cars was given a continuous close coupling by driving iron wedges into the links, thus taking up all the loose slack and leaving only "spring" slack, or that which is given by the compression of the draw-bar springs when the train is started. It was found necessary to drop one car before the locomotive could start the train on a level. Without the wedges—that is with about three inches of loose slack at each coupling—the same locomotive was able to start but forty-eight cars. The experiment was repeated on the grade, where the highest number of cars which the engine could start either with close or open coupling was thirty-eight. It seems thus to be demonstrated that the loose slack gives at least no aid in starting a train, but that the slack given by the buffer springs is beneficial.

It is not a little curious, says the *Lancet*, that the diseases arising from the wrong use of tea should be met with in greater frequency in countries foreign to its growth. The diseases due to this cause are well known to doctors, but the public seem to be strangely indifferent to the teachings of their medical advisers in these matters. America and England are the two countries that are afflicted most with the maladies arising from its excessive consumption. Individuals may suffer in a variety of ways. It is customary to speak of acute, subacute and chronic 'theism,'—a form that has no connection with theological matters. The predominance of nervous symptoms is a characteristic of theism. General excitation of the functions of the nervous system may be observed, or the weakness may be noted more especially in the brain as distinguished from the spinal cord. Perversion of the sense of hearing is not at all an uncommon symptom, patients hearing voices that have no real or objective existence. The irritability that overtakes women so frequently may sometimes be clearly traced to an excessive indulgence in afternoon tea. No doubt the tannin which tea that has been standing contains does a great amount of mischief; but theism belongs, rather, to that class of diseases in which morphinism, caffeism, and vanillism are found. The habit of tea-drinking is one that grows on its victims like the similar ones of opium or alcohol. Taken in strict moderation, and with due precautions in the mode of preparation, tea is, like alcohol, a valuable stimulant; in its abuse there is also a certain analogy.

In a discussion of the effects which would be likely to follow the success of the experiments now being so eagerly prosecuted to perfect a cheap method for the production of aluminium, the English mechanical journal, *Engineering*, says: "An ample supply of that metal would utterly transform all engineering, and might easily remodel the conditions of our life. The mind might dwell for days upon the changes which would be effected by the introduction of a tenacious structural material of one-third the specific gravity of iron. The qualities of strength and lightness are not all that aluminium has to recommend it. It has a low melting point, about 1,000 degrees, and not only can be cast with facility, but it works well under the hammer. It will not oxidize even at a red heat, and will resist all acids except hydrochloric. It will alloy with most metals, and in so doing lends them a large share of characteristics. It is a capital conductor of electricity, and, indeed, seems to combine in itself all the good qualities of all other metals. As a conductor of electricity it would replace galvanized wire at once, and in all culinary and domestic purposes it would be cheaper and better than either tin or copper. It is impossible to run through the entire list of purposes to which aluminium is applicable, but two which suggest themselves most naturally are torpedo boats and dirigible balloons. In the former every ounce of weight is considered, and cost is of no moment compared with

speed. What change would be wrought in the design and construction of those vessels if the weight of the engines, boilers, hull, or fittings could be reduced by two-thirds! As to balloons, no one would dare to speak confidently, but if the problem of aerial flight is ever to be solved, it is probable that the introduction of aluminium will be the chief agent in the matter. For the present we must wait to see if the promise of pure aluminium at a cheap rate will be fulfilled, and when it is, we shall enter on a new stage of the material development of the world."

Two curious and rather important errors by scientific men are remarked by Prof. P. E. Chase of Haverford College in the *Franklin Institute Journal*. One was an error made by Prof. James Clerk Maxwell in calculating the density of the luminiferous ether, and consisted simply in transposing at one stage of the calculation the figures 482.8 into 842.8; thus assigning a density to the ether about 70 per cent. greater than his hypothesis justifies. The seriousness of the error consists of the fact that it was published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in his article "Ether," and has been so widely copied and used as the basis of other calculations, that the ramifications of its evil influence would be impossible to trace and correct. The other error was made by W. Stanley Jevons in his "Principles of Science," and is a misapprehension of a statement of Herschel's. Herschel stated that if an amount of ether equal in quantity of matter to a cubic inch of air could be enclosed in a cube of one inch side, its bursting power would be equal to seventeen billions of pounds to the square inch. Jevons, by a strange oversight, takes this as the actual existing pressure of the ether, whereas it is in reality less than one six-thousandth of an ounce per square inch. This mistake seems also to have gone some distance on the road to immortality, as John Fiske and Prof. de Volson Wood have both accepted it as authoritative, and used it in their writings, and how much further it may have spread or may be destined to spread it is impossible to say.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.¹

IN an interview with an *Advertiser* reporter yesterday, Mr. Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, severely arraigned the present administration for its conduct of Indian affairs. He says: The facts which have come under my observation simply go to show that very many men of experience, ability and character are being turned out, and that inefficient men, sometimes very bad men, are being put in. They have made some appointments which are good, but the principle upon which they are acting I consider to be altogether wrong. Our association wants to get something like a non-partisan service. My own personal feeling is that the present state of affairs is so bad that, if it cannot be improved, it will be far better to get a selected lot of army officers to take charge of the Indian agencies than to have them subjected to a continued political influence. We feel utterly dissatisfied with the manner in which the present administration is handling the matter. Our present desire is not to attack the administration, but to lay the facts before the public and let the public judge from them. I have no doubt that Mr. Lamar wants to do what is the right thing. Mr. Lamar, the truth of it is, is not a man with executive ability. Many times he does not know the things that go on in his office; he has not the grasp or the power to handle things. There is one man in that office whose influence I think is a very pernicious one, and that is Upshaw, the assistant commissioner of the Indian bureau.

Take the McGillicuddy matter. I have full information regarding it, and I consider it a perfect outrage. McGillicuddy was suspended on account of insubordination, because he refused to accept a new chief clerk. He had a clerk who was a Democrat, who had been five years in the service, Mr. Brown, a man who had fought during the war and who understood the agency perfectly. McGillicuddy said: "I am under a \$30,000 bond for the proper performance of the duties of this office; I will not accept a clerk who is not of my own choosing to place myself at that risk." They suspended McGillicuddy and turned out Brown. Captain Bell, a very efficient man, was put in McGillicuddy's place, as a temporary agent. Bell, knowing how efficient Brown, the chief clerk, was, said: "I want this man retained; I cannot manage this office properly without him."

I have all the telegraphic correspondence between Captain Bell and the interior department, in which Bell urges in the strongest way that Brown may be retained, and in which Upshaw tells him that he will not be retained and that he must discharge him; and the war department of course acquiesced in the position of the interior department. There is a man of the highest efficiency turned out of the service. All his experience is lost; it is a dead blow at every point.

Last autumn they dismissed Gasmann from the Crow Creek agency. The administration owed really a debt of gratitude to him. Through him they were able to revoke the order of President Arthur throwing open the Crow Creek reservation, which was an illegal thing. But after they had accomplished this they turned Gasmann out. The first thing they did was to appoint a new chief clerk. The former one had had seven years' experience, and was perfectly competent. They sent him out a man from Oxford, Mississippi, named Swindoll, who turned out to be utterly incompetent and a drunkard. The Indian commissioners knew that he had been intemperate before he went, and they sent him out with the idea of reforming him. Mr. Lamar, acting on our representations and on the information he got from the new agent, turned Swindoll out, but not until he had disgraced himself. They dismissed Gasmann on two charges—a charge of failing to obey orders in evicting the settlers who had gone in on the Crow Creek reservation, and

a charge of inefficiency. Now, as to the first charge; Gasmann did everything which was in his power to do. He sent off all the settlers that he could in justice to humanity; but it was just at the eve of winter, and he said to the department that there were some who were excessively poor, whom it would be impossible to then expel, and still be human. Since his dismissal they have put in a new man there, Anderson, from Tennessee, who has turned out to be a first rate man, but he has not been able to turn off those settlers. The charge of inefficiency was simply puerile. Everybody who knew anything about Gasmann's work thoroughly believed in it. But the settlers in the neighborhood of that reservation hated him intensely, just as they hated all of us and Senator Dawes; and they circulate now the vilest stories with regard to everybody that was at all connected with righting that Crow Creek matter; and it is probable that their influence helped to get him out.

Another case is that of William H. Lyon, of the board of Indian commissioners. He has been for 10 years a member of that board, which is the old "peace commission" originally formed by General Grant; and its members, except the secretary, serve without pay. Mr. Lyon is a leading merchant of New York. Every year he gave two or three months to the inspection of the supplies that were furnished for the Indian offices; and he saved the government at least \$500,000 by fighting off contractors. Carl Schurz told me personally that, when he was secretary of the interior, there was no man on that board that was of more service than Mr. Lyon. Now Mr. Lyon has been removed; no charges, no ground whatever; and a gentleman against whom we know nothing, but who has no knowledge of Indian affairs and no interest in the matter, has been appointed in his place; and we regard that as a direct blow at a good administration of Indian affairs. I think President Cleveland's general intentions are good, but he has a lot of other things to attend to. Then he is obstinate about a good many of these matters; and I simply think that they are not making the slightest advance under the new administration.

There is the case of Morris A. Thomas, appointed an Indian inspector. The leading Democrats in Baltimore—at least a number of them—brought printed charges against him and laid them before the President, which were, in brief, to the effect that he had tampered with the elections, stuffed the ballot box, and that he had failed in business in a thoroughly dishonorable manner. These charges have never been refuted or answered, and yet both the President and Mr. Lamar refuse to do anything about the thing; and now, in the Senate, he has been confirmed by a vote of 34 to 22. We simply ask what sort of an Indian service are you going to get if you put in a man of that sort?

Here is an interesting case, in which we have certainly gained a moral victory. The registrar of vital statistics in New Haven, Conn., held his office from 1880, I believe, until 1885. Charges brought against him by the selectmen of New Haven were to the effect that in various ways he had cheated the city out of upwards of \$2000 during that time. A civil suit was brought against him, which, it is true, was afterwards compromised. But a criminal suit was brought against him, and that suit went against him and he was condemned to pay a fine of \$3000. He was appointed last autumn to be a physician at the Grand Ronde agency. I examined these facts regarding him carefully, and found that he had brought in upwards of 7000 more births, marriages and deaths than had really occurred during that period of five years, and that he had collected fees on these alleged births, marriages and deaths and had also defrauded the city in other ways. The charges were signed by twenty gentlemen from New Haven belonging to the Tax-payers' Association. It was upon their printed charges that we based our petition. I got up a petition signed by leading gentlemen in Philadelphia, and also by many persons in New Haven, in which we presented these facts to Mr. Lamar, and asked that if they were found to be true, this gentleman might be removed. I received an answer from Mr. Lamar, stating that if they were true Doherty certainly should be removed. I then waited two months, and heard nothing more about it. I then made further inquiries and found that Doherty had filed a reply which the department said was satisfactory. I then wrote a letter asking whether the decision of the court convicting Doherty of fraud had been reversed, and whether the alleged facts we had stated regarding him were false.

Mr. Lamar replied, giving Doherty's answer, which was wholly unsatisfactory. The main charges that we had brought against him he failed to meet, and he told a deliberate lie when he said that "only one suit had been brought against him, and that had been compromised," leaving in abeyance the fact that the criminal suit had been decided against him.

Mr. Lamar said in addition, that he had received certificates to Doherty's good character from ex-Governors Ingersoll and English of Connecticut. I then sent on to New Haven and made inquiries about that. Ex-Governor Ingersoll denies ever having endorsed him, and I have not yet heard from ex-Governor English. I then wrote further to Mr. Lamar, and now have a letter from him stating that he is convinced of this man's guilt. It takes about six months to get anything through. We want some kind of a system that will not allow a man who has been convicted by the courts to obtain a position under the United States government.

There is the case of Agent Milroy, at the Yakima agency, who, from all that we can learn, was a very excellent agent. He was severely wounded in one of the preliminary fights before Gettysburg. He was asked for his resignation last April. He replied that his term of office was not yet out, and that he wanted to know whether there were any charges against him, so that he might answer them in case there were, or simply whether he was dismissed on the ground of being of the opposite political party; if they would state the latter, he would send in his resignation immediately; if there were charges, he wanted to meet them. They never made him any reply. Finally, they suspended him, got him out somehow, and never gave him any satisfaction on the point of charges. Now they have appointed a man in his place who had to be removed for drunkenness. Milroy was a Methodist and in hearty sympathy with the mission work going on at that agency. Since his removal I have had information that the work has been stopped; also (though I cannot vouch for this) that the man dismissed for drunkenness has been again put in his position.

We have not got time to wait so long to have these matters remedied. These are but illustrations that have come within our particular line of re-

¹From the Boston Daily Advertiser, August 4.

search, which has been within a comparatively narrow limit. It is natural to infer, and we have strong reason to think, that the same thing is going on everywhere, that we are simply seeing part of a system. It is utterly impossible to solve this Indian question unless some business-like method of dealing with the whole thing is determined upon.

[Subsequently to the appearance of the above, in the *Boston Advertiser*, the following also appeared in that paper. As it to some extent appears to qualify the statements above, we add it.—ED. THE AMERICAN.]

We find in Saturday's *Springfield Republican* an editorial article which, from the internal evidence, was either written or inspired by Mr. Herbert Welsh. It reads as follows:—

It appears that the *Boston Advertiser*, in reporting an interview with Herbert Welsh, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, gravely misrepresented him by an unwarranted use of what was intended for private conversation, and Mr. Welsh is justly indignant at the way in which he is made to seem a severe critic of the present administration. That was not at all his object, but rather to give instances of the evils of the present system of managing the Indian agencies. A few remarks drawn from him in the case of a confidential explanation have been so used as to convey the idea that he was arraigning the President and the secretary of the interior, who have been constantly attentive to the representations of the Indian Rights Association and who have every disposition to do the best things for the Indians. In spite of their intentions, and through the viciousness of the system of political changes in office, many sad mistakes are made, and these Mr. Welsh desires to have the country informed about. He regards them as so many arguments for an extension of the civil service regulations to cover several more classes of employees, among them that of chief clerks at Indian agencies. In describing some of the deplorable incidents he mentioned the appointment of a drunkard as chief clerk at Crow Creek agency, and in that connection spoke with regret of the dismissal of Major Gasmann, the experienced agent there. But the *Advertiser*, while giving this full emphasis, omitted to state that Mr. Welsh credited the administration with the appointment of an excellent man as Major Gasmann's successor. Major Anderson, a friend of Commissioner Atkins, is one of the best men in the service. J. B. Harrison says of him: "He is but 34, ambitious, intelligent, capable, clean, with a high sense of honor." The omission of this matter is a sample of the partisan treatment which the *Advertiser* gave Mr. Welsh's facts.

So much of misrepresentation, it is hard to believe, came from Mr. Welsh. But in justice to ourselves we must correct it. Mr. Welsh came into this office last Tuesday. He called for a personal friend, a gentleman on the staff, who happened to be out. The editor of the paper was also out. Mr. Welsh, however, was introduced to a reporter, to whom he manifested a desire to talk, saying that he was going about the newspaper offices giving them the benefit of his knowledge of the mismanagement of the Indian bureau under the present administration. The reporter sat down with Mr. Welsh and the latter dictated the interview, which was taken down stenographically. Mr. Welsh spoke of one or two matters as confidential and not to be printed, and the reporter scrupulously left them out of the interview.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE AID TO SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

In view of the success of the discreditable intrigues and tricks by which the bill to aid Southern educational work was smothered in the House of Representatives, the enemies of the measure have been dancing jubilantly over what they assume to be its grave. This, however, is a most empty assumption: a very accurate and pertinent summary of the actual situation is thus presented by the *Boston Transcript*:

It suits the *Post-Nation* to assume, as the result of its campaign, that the very idea of national aid is losing ground, and that Mr. Mayo is now reduced to the wandering preacher of a "sermon on mendicancy" to a little squad of educational fanatics and cranks. It may have escaped attention that several rather important sets of people are behind this movement. First—The National Bureau of Education, that has the most complete knowledge of Southern school affairs now possessed in the country. Second—The trustees of the Peabody fund, including their eminent president, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop; lawyers like Chief Justice Waite and William M. Everts; with eminent representatives from both sections. Third—Every President of the United States from Lincoln to Cleveland; President Cleveland not having recorded his dissent, while two Southern members of his Cabinet, Garland and Lamar, are its firm advocates. Fourth—All the twenty-two Senators in Congress of the eleven ex-Confederate States, save five—Butler, Morgan, Harris, Coke and Maxey—this majority fairly representing public opinion in these eleven Commonwealths, as proved by the repeated action of several of their Legislatures and the recorded opinions of the majority of their State Superintendents of Education and leading public men. Fifth—The solid majority of the most eminent public school men of the South, including such well-known names as Drs. Curry and Haygood, President William Preston Johnson and ex-Gov. Thompson. The opposition to the Blair bill paraded by the *Post-Nation* from educational Southern authorities is largely from the class who distrust the American public school system and are laboring to establish a rival system of private, parochial and sectarian religious instruction. Sixth—Every important national convention of educational people gathered in the country; the National Association of Teachers and the American Institute of Instruction, which have lately rallied from six to eight thousand teachers at Bar Harbor and Topeka; in Missouri and Texas, now misrepresented by their Senators, the school board of St. Louis, the Missouri State convention and the Texas Association of Superintendents; with almost universal expression of approval and urgent insistence wherever influential public school people are gathered. Seventh—The thoughtful people in every State not preoccupied by extreme views concerning State rights and the public support of education, as fast as the subject is fairly presented. Eighth—The leading press of the South, with very few exceptions, those quoted by the *Post-Nation* being largely of second-rate or purely local influence. No, whatever may become of the so-called Blair bill, the idea is not dead, but gaining a position second to none in importance; indeed, lying at the foundation of every vital issue now debated at Washington.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A POLITICIAN'S DAUGHTER. By Myra Sawyer Hamlin. Pp. 231. \$0.75. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- DOUBLE CUNNING. The tale of a transparent mystery. By George Manville Fenn. Pp. 392. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- STUDIES IN MODERN SOCIALISM AND LABOR PROBLEMS. By T. Edwin Brown, D. D. Pp. 273. \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- PEPITA XIMENEZ. A Novel. From the Spanish of Juan Valera. With an introduction by the author written specially for this edition. Pp. 273. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- GOLDEN MEDIOCRITY. A Novel. By Eugénie Hamerton. Pp. 273. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- MISS MELINDA'S OPPORTUNITY. A Story. By Helen Campbell. Pp. 217. \$1.00. Boston: Roberts Brothers.
- SANTA BARBARA AND AROUND THERE. By Edwards Roberts. Pp. 191. \$0.75. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

DRIFT.

—The New York superintendent of buildings submits statistics showing that during the past six months the estimated cost of new edifices of one kind or another for which permits were granted on Manhattan Island amounted to \$27,478,858. Of these \$14,420,500 were for five-story flats, \$1,543,500 for factories and workshops, \$1,082,050 for office buildings; places of amusement, \$378,015; churches, \$179,500; hotels and boarding-houses, \$841,000; school-houses, \$352,950; tenements under \$15,000, \$3,437,000. Should the same activity continue until the end of December next the amount invested for the entire year in undertakings of this character is estimated at \$74,957,716, or \$29,383,703 in excess of that of 1885.

—AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CUBA.—Consul Reimer, representative of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, has the following in a late report to the State Department: "It is with great pride and pleasure that I notice the growing importance and the rapid increase of American interests and enterprise in my consular district. In proof of this I need only refer to the Juragua Iron Company, which is entirely controlled by a syndicate of American gentlemen. This company has built a railroad 27 kilometers long entirely of American material. The large iron pier at the terminus of the road, now 450 feet long, and soon to be increased by an additional span of 125 feet, is also the result of American enterprise. The iron mines that furnish the ore which is transported to Philadelphia are considered by the officers of this company to be practically inexhaustible. The present export of iron ore by this company has already reached the high figures of 15,000 tons per month, and will in the near future be increased to 20,000 per month and even more. The company employs a force of some 600 men, and when we consider that all the provisions and other necessities could be and to a great extent are, imported from the United States, we can form an idea of what advantages the fostering and aiding of such enterprise must mean to our country. We also possess here a gas company supplying the city with excellent gas, built partly by American capital and wholly of machinery and implements manufactured in the United States. There are also several American capitalists here commencing to increase and work up the mahogany and cedar exportation from here. One company in particular tends far to soon control a most formidable tract of land in the northern part of this province, and is every day increasing its importance. So on every hand I see evidence of American enterprise. All our fellow countrymen laud the manner in which the Spanish Government here facilitates their movements by a readiness to help and aid them in every way."

—RAILROAD EXTENSION IN THE NORTHWEST.—Both the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul companies are vigorously pushing extensions of their systems in central and northern Dakota. The St. Paul is making three extensions of its Hastings and Dakota division, while its competitor, the Northwestern, has found its way into the fertile valleys in the northern portion of the territory. The graders are in the field in full force, and the ties and rails are closely following them. This is the only region east of the Missouri river and south of the main line of the Northern Pacific that is an attractive field for the present railroad enterprise. Such of the Dakota railways as have Bismarck in view are not unmindful of the fertile valleys which lie between the wild Coteau region and the Missouri river. The St. Paul road, either at Ipswich or Ellendale, comes within fifty miles of this attractive section. The road is being pushed forward from both of those points in a northerly direction. The Ellendale branch, according to contracts already let, will be constructed at least to St. George this season, and Jamestown will be reached not later than next summer. The other branch goes from Ipswich to Haskins, and will eventually reach Bismarck. Another line belonging to St. Paul shoots northward from the Hastings and Dakota branch, at the Minnesota line, and will terminate this season at Day county. The Chicago and Northwestern is going north from Columbia, following the James river. It has secured the right of way on the east side of the river to La Moure. By an arrangement with the Northern Pacific, the Northwestern will extend its operations to Jamestown this fall, although not building further north than La Moure. From the latter place to Jamestown the James River Valley railway, owned by the Northern Pacific, will be used by the Chicago line. The extension from Columbia to La Moure is being constructed as rapidly as possible, and will be completed in time to haul a share of this year's wheat crop. A prominent railroad official is quoted as saying that within a year the Northwestern will own the Fargo and Southwestern railway, the Northern Pacific branch which runs from Fargo to La Moure. He thinks it will also become the owner of the James River Valley line. The arrangement giving the Northwestern a line to Jamestown may induce the St. Paul to complete its tracks from Ellendale to that point during this season.—*Chicago Times*.

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